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The CAROLINA FARMER

MARCH, 1968

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"My wife says there's a shortage of mortgage money."

Well okay, build the Jim Walter way...

NO SHORTAGE OF MORTGAGE MONEY

Immediate 100% financing, with no cash payment, is available to all qualified property owners. There's no delay because we do our own financing. So select your new home today and let us worry about the details.

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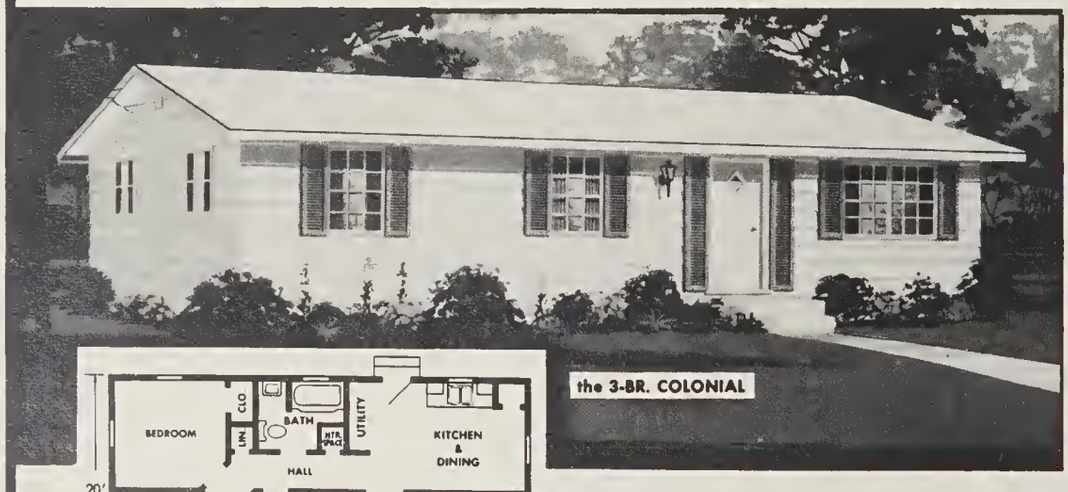
But financing isn't all we offer. Here's how you can have the home you really want at a very low cost. We'll build your new home, completely finished outside, almost anywhere you own property. Inside, we'll finish only as much as you tell us to. You keep the price of your home down (and your monthly payments low) by doing some of your own interior finishing. The more you do — the less your home will cost. If you wish, we'll even supply the materials you'll need and finance them as part of the house.

Don't put off building your new home because money's scarce. Jim Walter has all you'll need.

So remember, when you think of a new home, think of Jim Walter Homes.



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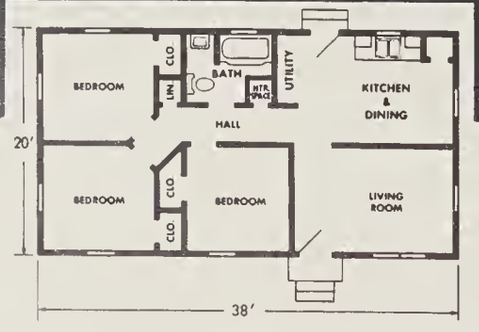

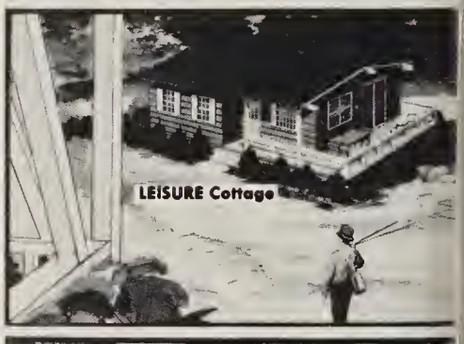

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 23, No. 3, March, 1968

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Executive Manager

COVER—Surry Community College is a symbal af the pragressive character af the area Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Carparation serves. Many saw the need far the college. Many caoperated to bring it into existence. A special article in this issue salutes Surry Cammunity College and tells how it came to be. Phato by Max Haynes.

This month . . .

5 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
6 COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN, 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 66 CENTS PER YEAR PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1968 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

YOUR CHANCE FOR COLLEGE

Sooner than you think it will be commencement time in North Carolina's high schools. It already may be too late for aspiring graduates to enroll for next fall's term in a major college.

Going to college has become an increasingly complex business since World War II. There's the money problem, of course; costs have risen for nearly every item of the college budget. But money is only part of the difficulty. Nowadays the competition for admission is so keen that generally only the most promising of high school scholars can hope to be accepted by the big name schools. In many cases, a student must know before he begins his senior year in high school whether he can get into the college of his choice.

Fortunately, in North Carolina, we have many small colleges, junior colleges and now a developing system of community colleges with room and facilities for those qualified students who cannot find room in the larger and more prestigious institutions.

The community college is a particularly felicitous answer to North Carolina's needs. It provides the educational opportunities which all young people deserve but which many otherwise might be denied. It offers basically the same curriculum as the so-called standard colleges through the first two years, preparing those students who would go longer for transfer to senior colleges to earn their degrees. Its cost to students and their parents generally are lower, and because it is so located that its students may live at home and commute to class, the extras of room and board and the other expenses of going away to school are kept to a minimum.

And the community college curriculum is not limited to college transfer courses. There are secretarial, technical and trade courses, and many special courses, to prepare young people (and adults, too) for careers in business and industry and as mechanics and craftsmen.

Find out about the community college nearest you before you decide you can't afford to complete your education.

With your future at stake, you can't afford not to.

Jim Chaney

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

WE HAVE OVER 300 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting Instructions included in each order. Every plant will be labeled.

Rose Bushes: 2 Yr. Field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties. $.49 each.

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REDS Red Radiance, Better Times, Crimson Glory, Poinsettia

TWO TONES President Hoover, Betty Uprichard, Edith N. Perkins, Contrast

CLIMBERS Cl. Blaze Red, Cl. Red Talisman, Cl. Golden Charm, Cl. Poinsettia

YELLOWS Eclipse, Golden Charm, Peace, Luxemberg

PINKS Pink Radiance, The Doctor, Columbia, Picture

WHITES K. A. Victoria, Caledonia, K. Louise

FLOWERING SHRUBS — 1 or 2 years Old

Crape Myrtle Red, Purple, Pink, or White, 1 to 2 ft.	$ .69 ea.
Weigela Red, Yellow, White, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Weigela Variegated or Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Spirea Van Houttie—White, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Spirea Reenesiana, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Althea—Red, Purple, or White, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Forsythia Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.	.59 ea.
Tamerix Pink Flowers, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Oakleaf Hydrangea, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Deutzia White, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Rose of Sharon Mixed Colors, 1 to 2 ft.	.09 ea.
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea., 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.59 ea.
Japanese Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.	.59 ea.
Snowberry—Red or White, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Spirea Anthony Waterer, Red, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
French Lilac Red White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Hypericum Yellow Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Butterfly Bush Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Vitex, Purple, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Azalea Red, White, or Pink, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Rose Acacia—Pink, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Red or Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Hydrangea Arborescence, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Spirea Thunbergi, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Beauty Berry, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.

FLOWERING TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, ½-1 ft. .59 ea., 2-3 ft.	1.98 ea.
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft.	1.29 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Mimosa Pink, 3 to 4 ft. .49 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.98 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft. .39 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.89 ea.
White Flow. Dogwood, 2-3 ft., .39 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood 2 ft. 1.89 ea., 3-5 ft.	2.98 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Golden Rain Tree 1-2 ft. .79 ea., 3-4 ft.	2.49 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft. .98 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	2.49 ea.
Flow. Peach Red, Pink or White, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Double Pink Flowering Cherry, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.95 ea.
Flowering Crab Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft.	.98 ea.
Flowering Crab Red or Pink, 4½ to 6 ft.	2.98 ea.
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Tree of Heaven, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.69 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Magnolia Soulangeana, 1 to 2 ft.	1.29 ea.
Red or Pink Weeping Peach, 2½ to 4 ft.	1.29 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
White Fringe, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.98 ea.
Japanese Flow Cherry White, 3 to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	2.49 ea.
Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn Red Blooms, 3-5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Big Leaf Cucumber Tree, Collected, 3-4 ft.	1.69 ea.
Paw Paw, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
White Sumac, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
Sourwood Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.	.59 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, ½ to 1 ft.	.89 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood 2 ft. 2.49 ea., 3-4 ft.	3.98 ea.

SHADE TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. .39 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.79 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2-3 ft. .39 ea., 4-6 ft.	.69 ea.
Chinese Elm, 3 to 4 ft .39 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.69 ea.
Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.29 ea.
Ginko Tree, 1 to 2 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	2.98 ea.
Pin Oak, Red Oak, or Scarlet Oak, 3 to 5 ft.	1.29 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft. .06 ea., 2 to 3 ft.	.12 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft. .19 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.39 ea.
Fassen Red Leaf Maple, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.95 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. .59 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
Sugar Maple, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.59 ea.
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. .59 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 4 to 6	2.98 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735) 3 to 5 ft.	3.95 ea.
Ash Tree, Collected, 3 to 4 ft.	.59 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 4 to 6 ft.	4.95 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, ½ to 1 ft.	$ .79 ea.
American Linden Tree, 3 to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 4 to 6 ft.	4.98 ea.
Sassafras, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
Scarlet Maple, Collected, 4 to 5 ft.	.98 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Sycamore Maple, Purple Leaves, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Black Gum, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.79 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.	1.98 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	.69 ea.

FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Belle of Ga. Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea., 3-5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Elberta Peach 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 3-5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. .79, 3-5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Champion Peach, 2-3 ft. .79 ea., 3-5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2-3' .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3' .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2-3 ft. .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2-3' .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2-3 ft. .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2-3 ft. .79 ea., 4-6 ft.	1.39 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. 1.39 ea., 4-5 ft.	2.98 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.39 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.39 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. 1.39 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. 1.39 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. 1.39 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Apricots—Moorpart or Early Golden, 2 to 3 ft.	.98 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Nectarine, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Damson Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Red June Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 ft. .79 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 ft. .79 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	1.19 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.

VINES — 1 or 2 years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Wisteria, Purple, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Bitter Sweet, 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Clematis Vine, Collected, White, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Grape Vines, Concord, Niagara, Luttie, Fredonia, Delaware, Catawba, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Kudzu Vine, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Trumpet Creeper, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Vinca Minor, Clumps, Collected	.08 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft.	.19 ea.
English Ivy or Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inches	.29 ea.
Euonymus Coloratus, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.

NUT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft. .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Butter Nut, 1 to 2 ft. .39 ea., 3 to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1-2 ft. .69 ea., 3-5 ft.	1.49 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.	.89 ea.
Stuart Pecans, Paper Shell, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Mahan Pecans, Paper Shell, 3 to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. .39 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.29 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.	3.98 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
American Beech, Collected, 3 to 4 ft.	.89 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.	1.98 ea.

EVERGREENS — 1 or 2 years Old

Glossy Abelia, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
American Holly, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Rhododendron, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, ½ to 1 ft., low spreading	.69 ea.
Cherry Laurel, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Nandina, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Boxwood, ½ ft.	.39 ea.
Irish Juniper, or Savin Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft	.59 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Mountain Laurel, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Canada-Hemlock, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	$ .19 ea.
Short Leaf Pine, Collected, 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Christmas Ferns, Collected	.19 ea.
Red Cedar, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Hetzi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Japanese Holly, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Foster Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Dwarf Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Helleri Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Andorra Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Cedrus Deodara, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Japanese Yew, Taxus Spreading, ½ to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
East Palatha Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Berckman's Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Greek Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Gardenia, White Blooms, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Camellia Sasanqua, ½ to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Norway Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Euonymus Radicans, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Euonymus Manhattan, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Euonymus Pulchellas, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Euonymus Dupont, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Chinese Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
White Pine, 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Austrian Pine, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inches	.39 ea.
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inches	.19 ea.
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inches	.19 ea.
White Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Serbian Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Douglas Fir, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Cleyera Japonica, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Eleagnus Fruitlandi, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Hetzi Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Sargent's Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Shore Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Thorny Elegnus, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Slash Pine, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.

BERRY PLANTS, ETC. — 1 or 2 years Old

Black Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Red Everbearing Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Dewberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Figs, 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Boysenberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Blackberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Gooseberry, 2 yr., 1 ft.	.98 ea.

BULBS, AND PERENNIALS — 1 or 2 years Old

3 Pampas Grass, White Plumes	1.00
12 Hibiscus Mallow Marvel in Mixed Colors	1.00
6 Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots	1.00
6 Cannas, Colors, Red, Pink, or Yellow	1.00
12 Iris Blue Collected	1.00
12 Day Lilies, Roots Orange Flowers	1.00
6 Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue, White and Red	1.00
4 Blue Bells, Roots Collected	1.00
4 Maiden Hair Fern, Roots Collected	1.00
4 Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red or White	1.00
20 Gladiolus, Pink, Red, or White	1.00
6 Alyssum Gold Dust	1.00
6 Anthemis Yellow	1.00
6 Carnation, Red, Pink, or White	1.00
6 Coreopsis Sunburst Dbl.	1.00
6 Candytuft (Iberis) Semp. White	1.00
6 Babysbreath White	1.00
6 Gaillardia Red	1.00
6 Blue Flax (Linum)	1.00
6 Shasta Daisy Alaska	1.00
4 Delphinium Dark Blue	1.00
6 Tritoma Mixed	1.00
6 Dianthus Pinks	1.00
6 Lupines Mixed Colors	1.00
4 Sedium Dragon Blood	1.00
3 Clematis Yellow	1.00
6 Fall Asters, Red, Pink, White, or Lavender	1.00

BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE—1 or 2 years Old

10 Rhubarb, 1 Yr. Roots	1.50
10 Asparagus, 1 Yr. Roots	1.00
25 Strawberry Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty	1.00
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry	1.50
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS — 1 or 2 years Old

3 Lady's Slipper, Collected	1.00
3 Blood Root White Flowers, Collected	1.00
3 Dutchman Breeches, Collected	1.00
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Collected	1.00
3 Dogtooth Violet, Collected	1.00
10 Hardy Garden Violet Blue, Collected	1.00
3 Cartridge Berry, Collected	1.00
3 Passinflower Blue, Collected	1.00
3 Bird Foot Violet, Collected	1.00
4 Trillium's, White turns Pink, Collected	1.00

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TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

It's Popular to Have a Heart

WHETHER THE MOTIVATION is self-preservation or charity there is a growing awareness among corporations, especially large ones, of their responsibilities as corporate citizens. Such hide-bound conservatives as the National Association of Manufacturers recently can be found in the forefront of pioneer programs aimed at eliminating poverty. Foundations, endowed with millions earned in the market place by such corporations as Ford Motor Company, are busy ferreting out opportunities to reinvest their earnings—not in stocks and bonds—but in programs which will lift the unemployed to a position where they are equipped to earn a living and make their contribution to society (and the economy).

Little Orphan Annie is about the last hold-out against the "do-gooders," and she's bound to give in, because more and more the "do-gooders" resemble Daddy Warbucks. It has become popular to have a heart. It is also good business. Industry wants skilled workers; many states such as North Carolina have an abundance of unskilled labor—now considered unemployable by many industries. It makes sense that both industry and the state make an investment in such things as the new non-profit N. C. Manpower Development Corporation, to try to discover ways in which people can be moved along faster to enter the labor force at wages which enable them to live in dignity and provide food, housing, and education for their families. Industry not only gets the skills it requires, it also creates a new group of consumers. The state removes people from the welfare roles—or more accurately, keeps another generation off them—and expands a tax base to provide for the educational and other public facilities that a vigorous, contented society requires.

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES for many years could find tremendous satisfaction in getting lines out to unserved people and improving their facilities as the power requirements of their members increased. They have learned this job well, and in a sense do it automatically with intelligent planning, skilled labor, trained supervisors, and (hopefully) a source of capital loan funds. Despite attacks by the power companies whenever they undertake to help their communities in other ways, the rural electrics are fast becoming the principal small corporation concerned with creating opportunities in rural North Carolina.

The motivation is two-fold. As utilities, the cooperatives cannot survive in rural areas where farming mechanization and changing markets leave their members without incomes. As local organizations owned by those they serve, they have a strong concern for the well-being of their members.

The co-ops have always been concerned with development of rural areas, but it was secondary. My guess is that it will become primary. Electricity is here to stay. If our communities deteriorate, the co-ops aren't. Electrifying rural North Carolina was a job many people said couldn't be done—and many didn't want it done. The co-ops took risks and public abuse, and did the job or forced the power companies to liberalize their policies on rural service.

A job just as urgent as the electrification of rural North Carolina is spread before us, and there are many who say, "Wait, it will go away or somebody else will take care of it." It won't go away, and if it remains, all that you have worked for in building your cooperatives will have only a transient place in history, marked by empty farmsteads and idle lines.

Your rural electric cooperative stood for hope for many of you who were without electric service most of your lives. It can stand for hope for your communities—if you want it to.

The College That Cooperation Built

When people know what they want and are willing to work together to get it, almost no goal is beyond their reach. The people of the Surry-Yadkin area set their goal high. They wanted a college. And they got one—a college born of their cooperative efforts, a community college that is enriching the lives of all who attend it and is building the culture and economy of the area as well.

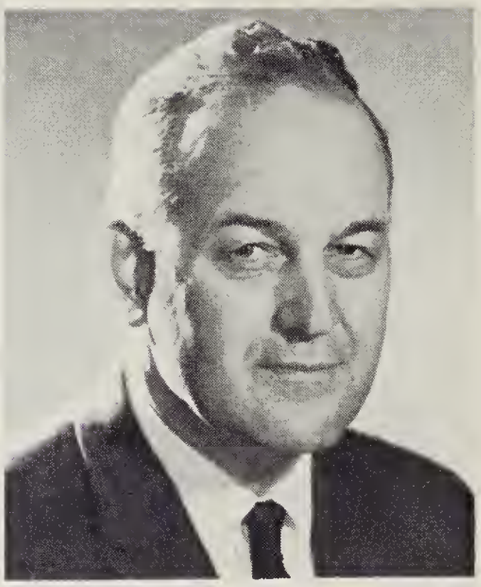
Just north of Dobson on the west side of US 601 a complex of modern buildings stands as functioning proof of the power of cooperation to make dreams come true.

Cooperation built Surry Community College. Cooperation between civic clubs, local government boards, merchants, educators, business people and plain citizens gave substance to vision. Cooperative effort transformed plans into practicalities, carried a bond issue at the polls, formed a faculty and built a campus.

And a practicing cooperator, the late R.S. Burrus, brought the elements together as chairman of the steering committee and as first chairman of the board of trustees.

Bob Burrus, as manager of Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation, saw the need for the college in the development of the area. He recognized that the future of the cooperative lay in the growth of opportunities and enterprises in the area it serves, and he worked unstintingly to carry the college project forward.

But the story of the college is a cooperative story. There were many like Bob Burrus in the telling of it. W. I. Monday of Mount Airy was one of these. Will Monday, during his more than 30 years as a member of the Mount Airy Board of Education, was one of the first to dream the dream. He had watched as year after year many of the county's most promising and talented young people ended their education with graduation from high school. He envisioned a commuters' college which Surry's high school graduates could attend while living at home. He talked often of his idea



President I. John Krepick

and in 1960 the Mount Airy Lions Club passed a resolution for the establishment of such a school. Will Monday and a group of fellow Lions delivered the resolution personally to the State Board of Higher Education.

And so the dream grew. In 1962, the five-man Lions Club committee which had begun the drive, was expanded to include representatives of all major civic groups in the county. Local newspapers and radio stations gave their full support. Interest mounted. In May of 1963, a countywide meeting was held. After the meeting the community college plan received the endorsement of Surry's Board of County Commissioners and the boards of education of the Elkin city, Mount Airy city and Surry county school systems.

On August 5, 1963, the Surry county commissioners appointed a 14-member college steering committee. The committee, with Bob Burrus as chairman, completed the necessary surveys, drew up the particulars and made a formal application Dec. 5, 1963, to the State Board of Education under the community college program which by then had been adopted by the State. The State Board approved the application on Jan. 10, 1964, and on March 21, 1964, Surry County voters approved an initial $500,000 bond issue to finance the county's share of construction costs by more than a 4-1 margin.

As the campus for the new college, a 48-acre site was selected adjacent to Surry Central High School. By November 12, it was announced that I. John Krepick, acting president of Orange County Community College at Middletown, N.Y., who had served as a consultant to the N.C. State Board of Education, would become the first president of Surry Community College Jan. 1, 1965.

Now progress quickened. President Krepick set up a temporary headquarters in office space donated by Surry-Yadkin EMC. There he and Burrus, the co-op manager in his role as chairman of the college board of trustees, worked closely in getting the college established. Later, as Krepick began recruiting a staff, designing facilities and ordering materials, the headquarters was moved to a nearby dwelling and then to the upper floor of the Surry County Library Building.

Surry Community College opened classes for fulltime students Sept. 26, 1966, operating temporarily in borrowed facilities. But it had been conducting evening classes, short courses, building trade courses and similar instructional programs for nearly a year. The education building of the Dobson Methodist Church was used as a library and for summer school courses. Surry Central High School served as the temporary teaching center for the first regular session, with college students meeting their classes from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., after high school students had left for the day.

Meanwhile the campus the college eventually would occupy was taking shape and plans were being developed by the college adult education and extension division for extension division branches at Mount Airy, Pilot Mountain Boonville, Jonesville and Yadkinville.

The opening 1966-67 session began with an enrollment of more than 200 students and a determination, shared by students and faculty, to establish a tradition for accomplishments. There were problems. There were challenges. And there was the sense of experimentation and trailblazing

that anything so new as a college in formation casts as a spell over all who have a part in it.

In February 1966, ground breaking ceremonies were held on the campus site for the first stage of construction. A Science-Technical Building, Learning Resources Center and Vocational Shop Training Building began to take form as the initial structures to serve 600 students.

The new campus was dedicated and President Krepick officially installed at a ceremony there September 24, 1967. It was a proud occasion for Surry County people, for the many of them whose efforts and vision and cooperation had made the historic event possible. It was an occasion when they and the students and faculty and the county officials and college trustees could see how the seeds that had been planted were beginning to grow. And it was an occasion for looking to the future.

Even as the ceremony was being planned, the future was in prospect. The student body already had grown to more than 500 with some departments already becoming crowded. Expansion already was being contemplated with plans for a new community service center to provide additional classroom space and facilities at an estimated cost of $570,000.

Governor Moore came to Dobson to make the dedicatory address and he paid tribute to the dedication and foresight of the many who had worked together to better educate the people of the Surry-Yadkin community.

Bob Burrus was not there, of course, but he was part of all of it, as were others like the late David Locke Webb of Mount Airy, who as a member of the board of trustees until his death the week before the ceremony took place, had been one of the founders.

Bob Burrus was a part of it and his part and name will be remembered. It is remembered in the minutes of the board of trustees in a resolution expressing "for the people of Surry County and adjoining counties their great appreciation of his unselfish work and wise leadership in the founding and operation of this College" and for the "example of devotion to duty and record of service" he

(Continued on page 22)

Surry Community College: Serving to enrich the lives and culture of its people.

Community Colleges Offer Many Opportunities

A community college may help you solve your educational problems. Your high school teacher or advisor should be able to tell you where the nearest community college is located and how to get information about it and its many programs.

Community colleges seek to serve the total educational needs of their areas and the range of instruction offered by Surry Community College is representative of their scope.

Surry provides not only a two-year academic program for students who will transfer later to four-year schools to seek their degrees but programs at other levels as well. In addition to its college transfer program, it provides a two-year program leading to an Associate in Applied Science degree for students preparing for employment in fields such as general business, management, secretarial science, agricultural business, electronics and drafting and design technology.

Its vocational division prepares students for employment through one-year courses in automotive mechanics, welding, radio and television servicing, carpentry, masonry, electrical installation and maintenance, plumbing, heating and refrigeration.

For a full-time state resident, the tuition for the college parallel program is $42 per quarter. Students in the technical-vocational program pay $32 per quarter tuition.

The college conducts a Fundamentals Learning Laboratory program offering people who failed to finish high school the opportunity to earn the equivalent of a high school diploma. It also has a strong adult education and extension division with courses ranging from basic education to loomfixing and from typing to blueprint reading, and it provides under the U.S. Manpower Development and Training Act classes in carpentry, bricklaying and other skills and crafts.

Day and evening programs are offered for men and women whose daytime responsibilities prevent them from pursuing their education as full-time students. A wide range of educational needs will be met by the college.

President I. John Krepick gives the summation of the Surry College concept of its role:

"Bright students, average students, homemakers, businessmen, farmers, factory workers, policemen, teachers—there's something for everybody at your community college. It means many things to many people."

More for People and Their Programs

The people you count on to make your EMCs work for you asked themselves some penetrating questions at the recent statewide meeting. The answers that emerged from their discussions should give them greater understanding of their roles and bring greater vitality to your programs.

Leaders at your Raleigh meeting—L.T. Gibbs, Jerry Voorhis and H.H. McKinney.

What do people want from their electric co-ops? What are the directors' responsibilities? How can co-op managers and personnel improve their programs by working in closer cooperation with other EMCs? Should EMCs become more involved in public affairs?

The questions posed at the Raleigh meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association and North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation in January were questions intended to challenge every EMC director, manager, employee and member who attended the sessions.

They were questions raised to spur lively discussions of the purposes and goals of the electric membership corporations which figure so importantly in the lives of people like you. And the discussions showed the EMC people serving you want to serve you better.

The answers that developed as the various groups and panels at the meeting brought their thinking into focus pointed to better programs both statewide and locally.

It was agreed that people want more than dependable low-cost electric service from their co-ops; they also want their EMCs to intensify member-services activities, to keep members better informed and to take the lead in community betterment and industrial development.

The directors agreed in their session that they should keep themselves continually informed of the broad picture of EMC problems and operations and be forward-looking in their approach to EMC business and community relations.

Managers and personnel, exchanging ideas on the new MDM plan by which EMCs in the various areas of the state handle common problems jointly and cooperatively, found the MDM approach is helping in decision-making in many ways.

There was a "great debate" of the question of how deeply EMCs should become involved in community affairs, industrial development, politics and other public activities. David Mueller, Indiana's statewide manager, touched it off with a provocative opening statement. Tarheel EMC people responded by telling how involvement serves both your interest and public interest. Political Science Prof. Earle Wallace of the University of North Carolina moderated the debate.

The highlight of the meeting was a speech given by Jerry Voorhis, the nation's senior cooperator. A member of Congress for 10 years and executive director of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. from 1947 until his retirement last year, he still is active in cooperative programs.

Electric co-ops, he said, have filled "unmet human and economic needs" that other kinds of business would not or could not fill, and they did this by bringing people together so that people could obtain as groups benefits they could not obtain as individuals.

They also, he said, have created a huge market for electricity and electrical appliances that otherwise would not exist, made possible the decentralization of industry by providing in rural areas power for all needs, sparked the scientific and technological revolution in agriculture and restored competition to the power industry.

In doing so, he said, they have given 6 million American families in the smaller communities a share in the ownership of the basic industry of modern times and at the same time exported cooperative know-how to the aid of needy people in other nations.

"We must make our co-ops the very best citizens in our communities." he said. They must do more than provide dependable electirc service, he said; they must be leaders for community progress and they must lead in programs that serve people.

At an awards breakfast, Chairman Gwyn Price of the State REA called the names of 16 EMC directors honored for distinguished service. Thirteen received 15-year certificates and three 20-year certificates. In the 15-year group were: E.S. Stokes, Davidson EMC; J.R. Powell, Four County EMC; A.C. Cox Jr., Stedman Kitchin and G.W. King of Halifax EMC; Jack Harris, Haywood EMC; E.L. Cook, Haywood EMC; Tom Griffin, Boyce Hargett and J.L. Tice of Pee Dee EMC; H.B. Bailey, Piedmont EMC; C.V. Cobb, Roanoke EMC; and Clyde Morgan, Union EMC. The three 20-year directors were C.E. Millis, Carteret-Craven EMC; J.A. Davis, Tri-County EMC, and C.P. Murphy, Piedmont EMC.

H.H. McKinney, manager of Pee Dee EMC, is president of TEMA. L.T. Gibbs, manager of Rutherford EMC, is president of N.C. EMC.

An Ordeal Nobody Wants to Remember

Nobody who weathered January's weather is likely to forget the trouble January brought. The sleet and ice and snow struck the worst blow in decades, and hundreds of people in cities and towns as well as rural communities got a bitter and unwanted taste of how it used to be before electric convenience became such an important necessity.

The most severe storm of its kind in a quarter of a century brought a statewide army of electric co-op crews into Piedmont and Eastern North Carolina during January. The co-op task force carried out one of the largest and most arduous repair operations on record.

Nobody's poles and lines in those sections where the storm was fully felt completely escaped the weather's fury. Power failed in sections of both Raleigh and Charlotte and in many towns, and there were many outages in rural communities. Power companies, telephone companies, electric cooperatives, telephone cooperatives and municipal systems all suffered in the long ordeal.

Co-op managers, linemen and other personnel worked from the start of the trouble, in many cases around the clock, to get power restored to people on their lines.

Electric cooperatives from every section of the state, from the mountains of Western North Carolina to the coast, and from Virginia as well, sent emergency crews and equipment into the storm areas. Extra service and repair crews were hired from construction companies—some came from Georgia, South Carolina and Baltimore, Md., as well as from firms within the state—to help get the job done faster.

Chairman Gwyn Price of the State Rural Electrification Authority said that the storm was the most severe of its kind since 1942 and that in some respects it caused more severe damage than Hurricane Hazel did in 1954.

The electric co-ops reacted by putting into effect their statewide plan for dealing with such emergencies. Under the plan, cooperatives outside the storm area, or where systems are not so severely affected, send men and equipment to the relief of cooperatives in hard-hit areas. The plan worked in January, and it will be used again as effectively if conditions again require.

The State Rural Electrification Authority reported severe damage in areas served by Albermarle Electric Membership Corporation of Hertford, Central EMC of Sanford, Edgecombe-Martin County EMC of Tarboro, Lumbee River EMC of Red Springs, Pamlico-Beaufort EMC of Grantsboro, Pee Dee EMC of Wadesboro, Pitt & Greene EMC of Farmville, Randolph EMC of Asheboro, Roanoke EMC of Rich Square, South River EMC of Dunn, Tri-County EMC of Goldsboro, Union EMC of Monroe and Woodstock EMC of Belhaven.

At least three other systems —Wake EMC of Wake Forest, Halifax EMC of Enfield and Four County EMC of Burgaw—had outages.

North Carolina electric cooperatives which sent repair teams into the storm zone included: Blue Ridge EMC of Lenoir, Brunswick EMC of Shallotte, Carteret-Craven EMC of Morehead City, Cornelius EMC of Cornelius, Davidson EMC of Lexington, French Broad EMC of Marshall, Haywood EMC of Waynesville, Jones-Onslow EMC of Jacksonville, Piedmont EMC of Hillsborough, Rutherford EMC of Forest City and Surry-Yadkin EMC of Dobson.

Three Virginia cooperatives—Southside Electric of Crewe, Mecklenburg Electric of Chase City and Virginia Electric of Bowling Green —sent men and equipment.

Many additional crews with their trucks and equipment, from construction companies and service companies also were used to help speed the work.

REA Chairman Price, who was at his office throughout the storn period to coordinate the repair operating, praised co-op personnel for their unstinting performance.

Speaking at the TEMA meeting, he expressed his appreciation to all the men from all the cooperatives "who went out in the storm day and night and took all kinds of chances so that the membership might have service again."

"We in North Carolina learned again," he said, "when the lines are down how people will pull together for the common cause and the common good.

"We are greatly indebted to them, the men and the women, too, for the job they did, and the membership will long remember them for the way they performed."

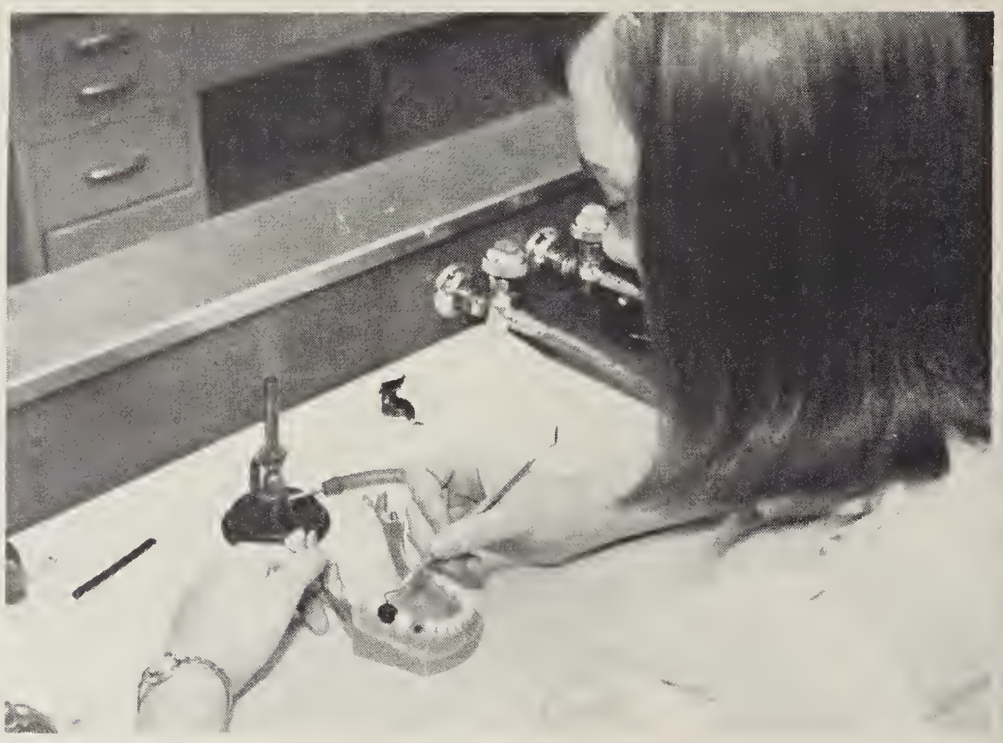
January brought the worst. The co-ops responded by giving their best, all of them, for people, in a storm that will go down in history.

Jim Chaney

Such was the scene in many communities in a January that did its wintry worst.

Your Chance For Greater Opportunities

North Carolina's community colleges and technical institutes are preparing hundreds of young people, and adults too, for lives of greater opportunities. Their costs are low and their curriculums far-reaching. Whether you aspire to be a machinist or a doctor, a stenographer or a technician, they offer for less the chance you need to reach for more.



When she completes her community college studies she'll be a dental technician.

Education in North Carolina gained considerably with the establishment of institutions in the community college system. These institutions have opened the door to universal education beyond the high school, and their doors are open to all the people of the state.

The community colleges and technical institutes that make up the system are doorways through which hundreds of North Carolinians are preparing themselves to take advantage of opportunities once limited to the privileged few. They are the long missing links between the public schools and the traditional institutions of higher learning and they fill a gap which must be bridged if either people or their states are to realize their full potential.

A Peculiar Legitimacy

Institutions in the community college system do not take the place of any other institution or system of education. They are not glorified high schools. They are not universities. They are not senior colleges, and they must not strive to become any of these institutions.

Community college system institutions have a peculiar place of importance and legitimacy in the total system of education. They are institutions especially adapted to the task of bringing universal education to the masses of people above high school who, for a variety of reasons, cannot fill their educational needs anywhere else. They are the open door to learning and prosperity for the forgotten men and women for whom the doors of opportunity otherwise might be closed.

The technical institutes offer vocational, technical, and general adult education and community service programs. In addition to these types of programs, the first two years of college parallel courses are offered in the community colleges.

Before the establishment of community college system institutions, for the most part, only educational programs leading to a baccalaureate degree had been provided in North Carolina, and costs to the student as well as scores below the cut-off point on admissions tests had been roadblocks to many students.

At a Lower Cost

In community college system institutions this is not true. Costs are at a minimum, and any person 18 years old or older, whether he is a high school graduate or not, can find in one of these institutions an educational opportunity fitted to his abilities and his needs.

Students enrolled in community colleges and technical institutes pay about $10 a month for their education, a low cost that is not found in other types of institutions of learning across the state.

It cannot be said too often that for any applicant who seriously wants and needs more education, the doors of these institutions are open. After admission, he is tested and counseled, not in order to reject him if he does not meet a set educational standard but to help him get placed in the educational program for which his ability, his previous educational background and his objectives in life best fit him.

Open Door Opportunity

The counseling service is the first of three essential parts of an open door institution. The student is helped to find and directed into the educational program that is best for him. If he is found to be ready, he can enter directly the program of his choice. If not, his choice may be redirected to another program better fitted to his ability, educational background and needs. If he has the potential ability but has certain educational deficiencies that stand in his way, he can be directed to a basic educational program in which he can make up his deficiencies. He can then enter the program of his choice.

The second essential part of an open door institution is a broad curriculum that offers many dif-

ferent types and levels of educational programs. It would be foolish and wasteful to open the door of all programs to all applicants. There must be reasonable prospect of success for the student, because the graduation standards are set at whatever the next step requires, whether it is transfer to a four-year college or university, or successful entrance into a job. Many doors within the institutions opening into different educational programs are provided, with the one door to basic elementary and secondary level studies open to all who need a second chance in order to make up deficiencies.

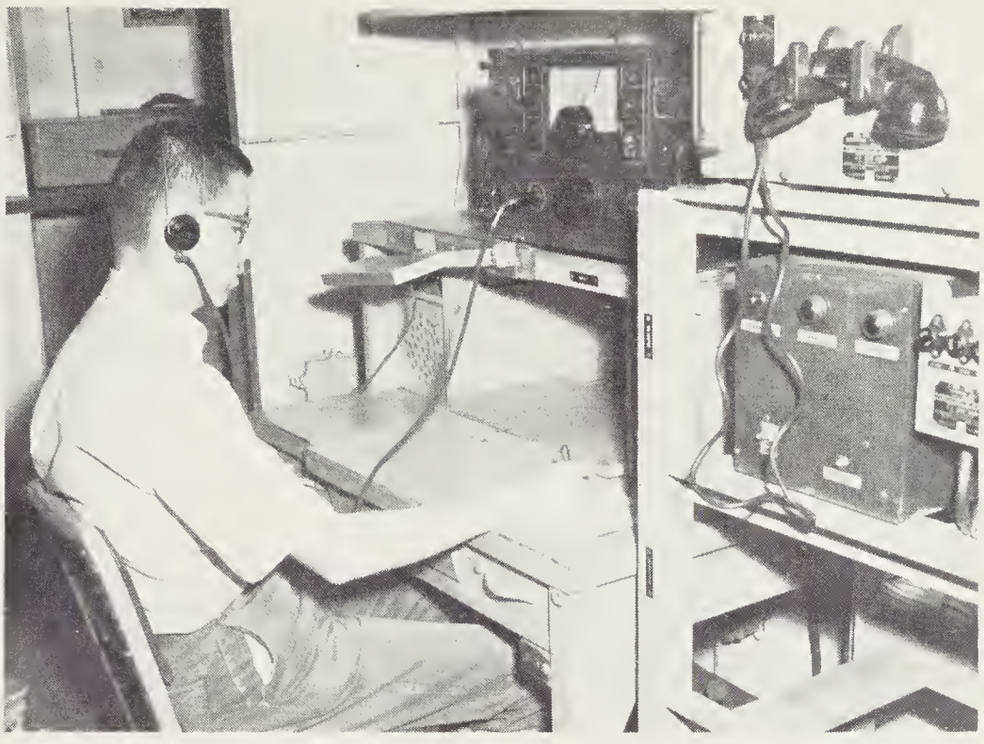
Quality for Everybody

An important point that needs to be stressed is that each area of instruction is given equal importance. The needs of the students are the only things that matter. The teaching of reading to an adult who cannot read is just as much "quality education" for him as the preparation of a student to succeed as a junior in a four-year college is "quality education" in the college transfer program.

This leads to the third essential feature of an open door institution. Community colleges and technical institutes should be commended for their high quality instruction that has as its objective the highest possible educational development of the individual students. The teachers are good teachers, well educated themselves in the subject they teach, skilled in the art of teaching, and are deeply concerned that their students succeed in their educational tasks.

Community college system institutions have been well accepted by the people of the state. This fact can be illustrated by the rapid growth in enrollment. In 1958 there were seven institutions (then industrial education centers) with a total enrollment of 11,000 students. In the fall of 1967, there were 166,000 persons attending classes at the then 43 operating institutions which are located from the coast to the mountains. The fall enrollment is roughly equivalent to 30,000 full-time students.

For the next school year the projection is for 200,000 students —equal to 44,000 full-time students, and the following year 325,



Student ship's radio operator at Cape Fear Technical Institute takes a message.

000 students are expected to enroll.

As to adding more institutions to this thriving community college system, future expansion will depend upon the will of the people and the needs that are demonstrated across North Carolina.

In addition to the 43 institutions mentioned earlier, a new unit, Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute Unit just recently began operations, and in the not too distant future, units will begin operations in Bladen, Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin, Montgomery and Nash counties, making a total of 50 institutions in the community college system.

Nancy L. Duckett

Community College, Tech Institutes

North Carolina's community colleges include:

Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte; College of the Albermarle, Elizabeth City; Davidson County Community College, Lexington; Gaston College, Gastonia; Isothermal Community College, Spindale; Lenoir County Community College, Kinston; Rockingham Community College, Wentworth; Sandhills Community College, Southern Pines; Southeastern Community College, Whiteville; Surry Community College, Dobson; Wayne Community College, Goldsboro; Western Piedmont Community College, Morgantown, and Wilkes Community College, Wilkesboro.

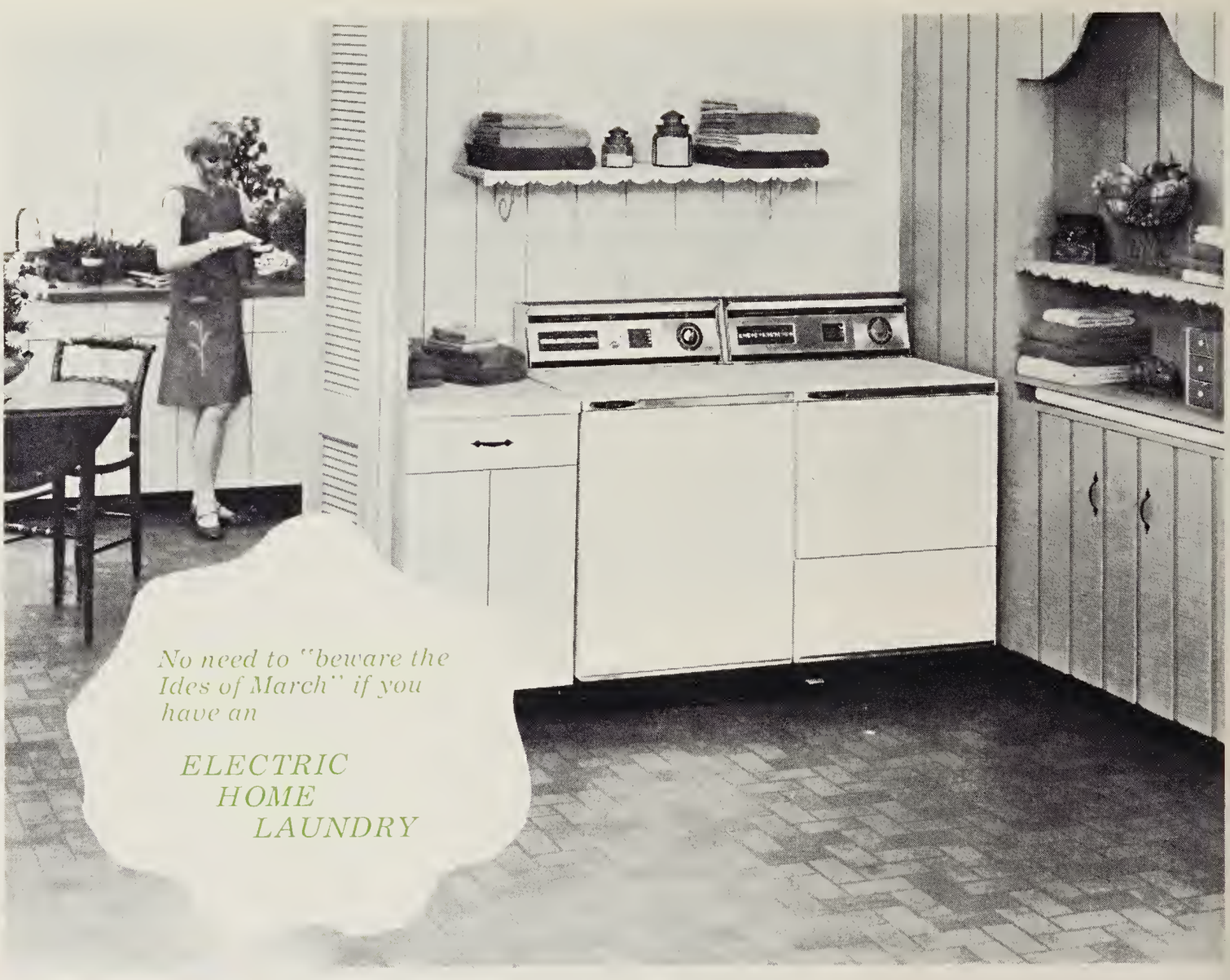
Technical institutes include:

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute Asheville; Beaufort County Technical Institute, Washington; Caldwell Technical Institute, Lenoir; Cape Fear Technical Institute, Wilmington; Catawba Valley Technical Institute, Hickory; Central Carolina Technical Institute, Sanford; Craven Technical Institute, New Bern; Durham Technical Institute, Durham.

Fayetteville Technical Institute, Fayetteville; Forsyth Technical Institute, Winston-Salem; Guilford Technical Institute, Jamestown; Onslow Technical Institute, Jacksonville; Pitt Technical Institute, Greenville; Randolph Technical Institute, Asheboro; Richmond Technical Institute, Hamlet; Rowan Technical Institute, Salisbury.

Southwestern Technical Institute, Sylva; Technical Institute of Alamance, Burlington; Wilson County Technical Institute, Wilson, and W. W. Holding Technical Institute, Raleigh.

In addition, there are 10 unit programs in 13 communities and seven new units have been approved.



The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Care of the family laundry in America has been greatly simplified in recent years. Not too long ago, washing, drying and ironing of clothes was a time consuming, strenuous and complicated task. Washing in earlier days was done at the river bank with water the only cleaning agent. Clothes were pounded with rocks and then laid on the river banks to dry.

Later laundry was done indoors in wooden tubs. Instead of pounding clothes with rocks to remove the soil, after an application of home-made soap they were rubbed by hand on a washboard, a board with a ribbed surface. It was necessary to carry the water from the river or well and heat it in a large kettle. After washing, clothes were hand-wrung and then rinsed in a separate tub or tubs of water and wrung again. The third process, starching, followed the last or only rinse. Laundry starch came in dry raw form and required cooking and sometimes straining. After starching, clothes were again hand-wrung and then had to be carried outdoors and dried on lines in sunny weather, then carried in again for ironing. On rainy or snowy days, laundry was hung indoors to dry, and dampness and the odor of damp laundry often permeated the house.

After the day's wash was dried, it was sprinkled for ironing the following day. This probably is where the nursery rhyme, "Wash on Monday, Iron on Tuesday," originated It was, indeed, a two-day operation! Ironing was done with flatirons made of heavy metal which were heated on a stove or open fireplace. Too hot an iron scorched clothing, too cool an iron would not press them properly. Temperature of the iron was tested with a wet forefinger; if it sizzled it was ready. Handles of these irons were not insulated, they were picked up with potholders. This chore was particularly uncomfortable in hot weather because it had to be done near the source of heat for the irons.

Over the years, the chore of laundering changed little—it still took two days to do, even though inventors and manufacturers worked to lighten the task. Not until electric power came into the home did laundering techniques make great strides—water heating, washing, drying and ironing all has become electrified; and washday can be *any* day or *every* day with little problem to the homemaker.

Buying An Automatic Electric Washer

There are a number of considerations when buying a washer. They are:

(1) Type of washing action. (2) Size of family. (3) Capacity of washer and water requirements.

(4) Amount of space available.

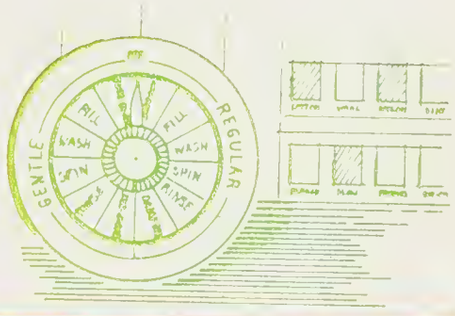
(5) Type of articles to be washed.

(6) Installation.

There are numerous automatic electric washing machines available; all of them wash clothes clean when correct washing procedures and methods are followed. In choosing a washer, type of washing action may be of prime importance in some families while in others it may be the type of articles to be done in the washer. Available space influences another family. Large families with a great deal of laundry may want to consider a washer with a large loading capacity. Features such as push-button controls, dispensers, etc., are usually a matter of personal desires. For some families a combination washer-dryer may be the best choice. Apartment dwellers may be limited to a mobile washer.

Special Features You May Want

1. Dispensers for laundry aids—detergents, bleaches, etc.
2. Variety of speeds for special fabrics.
3. Variety of cycles for special fabrics and fabric finishes.
4. Buzzer or bell to signal end of completed washing cycle.
5. Suds and water saver.
6. Back panel light.
7. Soakcycle.
8. Cut-off switch for overloads or unbalanced loads.
9. Colored enamel.
10. Lint trap or filter.



Buying An Electric Dryer

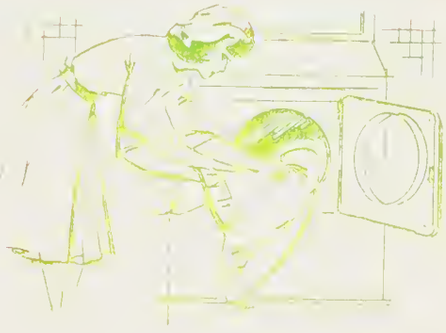
To choose a dryer which best suits the needs of the family consider the following:

(1) Size of the family. (2) Type of clothing and other articles to be dried. (3) Capacity of the dryer. (4) Drying speed. (5) Location. (6) Available space. (7) Special features desired.

Families with growing children, teen-agers or sports-minded adults usually place greater demands on an electric dryer than a smaller less active family.

The average maximum capacity of a dryer is from nine to twelve pounds, dry weight, although some hold as much as twenty pounds and apartment size dryers usually hold only a six-pound load. Many manufacturers design matching washers and dryers to hold the same weight loads. Some dryers must be installed on an outside wall for venting. If space is limited it is sometimes advisable to purchase a washer and dryer designed so the dryer can be installed above the washer; this arrangement of the two units occupies no more floor space than that required for a single machine.

Dryers may operate eigher on 230-240 volt current or 115-120 volt current. Those operating on the higher voltage generally dry clothes much faster and are cheaper to operate.



There are a great many special features available on automatic dryers to increase their usefulness. No one dryer has all features; you must decide which are the important ones.

Some Special Features You May Want

1. Automatic Timer controls the length of the drying period. According to the model, it operates for periods of minutes and up to three hours.
2. Fabric Selectors or Dial Settings regulate the heat for drying. These selectors are designed for regular fabrics (cottons, wools and linens), synthetic fabrics (nylon, orlon, dacron, acrilan, etc.), wash-and-wear fabrics of various weights and light weight fabrics.
3. Automatic Drying Control stops the operation of the dryer when the laundry has reached the correct stage of dryness.
4. Ozone light imparts a fresh, sunshine odor to laundry.
5. Interior Light in the drum. It usually operates only when the door is open.
6. Sprinkler is a device for dampening clothes.
7. No-Heat Cycle fluffs and airs blankets and pillows, and removes dust from draperies, slip covers, etc.
8. Toe-Operated Pedal for opening the door.
9. Buzzer sounds or bell rings when the dryer stops operating.
10. Glass Panel on door lets you observe the clothes as they are dried, dampened or fluffed.
11. Color Finishes offer a wide selection.
12. Filter System condenses moisture taken from the clothes and maintains comfortable humidity in the room. Some dryers are equipped with a container or trap for collecting the water removed from the laundry; others require a plumbing connection to the drain system.

A New Associate Editor for Your Magazine

Your magazine has a new staff member. Edward Earl Brown, Jr., a University of North Carolina graduate student, has reported for duty as associate editor of *The Carolina Farmer* and assistant director of information for TEMA.

Ed Brown is 24 and married. He and his wife, Jean, have one child, a three-month-old daughter. His parents live at Rt. 1, Jamesville. He graduated from Jamesville High School in 1962 and from N.C. State University, where he majored in English, in 1966. While at UNC at Chapel Hill, he specialized in advertising and public relations in the School of Journalism. He is scheduled to receive a master's degree this spring.

Ed will work with the editor and Betty Jones McBride, editorial assistant, in making your magazine more interesting and readable. Betty, whose mother lives in Rocky Mount, is a 1967 graduate of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., where she majored in English. She is also a business college graduate, and she has studied at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. A young lady of many talents, Betty edits the Teen page and Hale page and handles the many letters readers like you send us each month.

MANAGER—for REA-financed electric cooperative located Morganton, North Carolina, now serving 5000 meters on 803 miles of line. Must have administrative ability to direct all phases of electric operations. College degree preferred but not essential. Electric cooperative background or experience desired. Excellent fringe benefits, including NRECA health insurance and retirement program. Submit applications on REA Form 328. H. Frank Queen, President, Burke-McDowell EMC, Morganton, North Carolina by March 31, 1968. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

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Change your insurance needs, too!

NEW PEOPLE? Does your life insurance cover 1967 and expected 1968 additions to your family?

NEW BUGGY? Collision insurance gives you freedom from worry.

NEW LIVESTOCK AND FARM MACHINERY? Ask about "inland marine" insurance.

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NEW VALUE ON YOUR NON-FARM HOME? Enlarge your homeowners policy or buy a new one.

NEW NEEDS FOR FARM AND PERSONAL LIABILITY? 1—A farmer's comprehensive personal liability policy protects against lawsuits and provides automatic medical payments to workers injured on the job. 2—For a non-farmer, an individual personal liability policy protects against lawsuits.

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CF 3-68

Please send information about Farm Bureau Insurance coverage to

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NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU Insurance

Now is the Time to Think of Planting

And you'll find in this issue, on this and other pages, advertisements to help you decide what to plant—for beauty, for pleasure and for all the other reasons people yield in spring to the planting urge.

MAIL THIS MONEY SAVING COUPON

DAHLIAS! BIG BARGAIN!

10 Blooming Size, Healthy Roots $1

Astonishing how freely they bloom! Famed for rich, profuse autumn flowers. Easy to grow. Mailing coupon brings our assortment of giant decorative dahlias and double ball type. 10 for $1 or 30 for $2.50. Beautiful colors . . . red, yellow, lavender, pink, bronze, etc., as available. Shipped for planting spring until July. Any dahlia not blooming same season planted replaced free. Enjoy dahlias by basketful. Mail coupon today.

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12 Holland Anemone Tubers given with orders of 30 Dahlias for $2.50. Usually Bloom same season with gay flowers.

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MICHIGAN BULB CO. Dept. DP-1550 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

Mail This Money Saving Coupon

FOR SPRING PLANTING

100 GLADIOLUS BULBS

MICHIGAN NURSERY GROWN . . . . only $1

Mail coupon before May 15 and get 100 GLADIOLUS BULBS for only a penny a bulb! These glads were grown in the fertile soil of Michigan. Are mixed in a stunning array of reds, yellows, pinks, purples, white, crimson, violet, multicolor, etc., as available. These bulbs are small and with normal soil, eare and growing eonditions will give you many blooms this year and grow on to larger bulbs that give startlingly beautiful gladiolus colors year after year. Any bulb not flowering 5 years replaced free. Mail coupon now to get this wonderful bargain delivered for Spring Planting. Satisfaetion guaranteed or return within 10 days for purchase priee refund.

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Our catalog right now is selling these same MUMS by the thousands at 10 for $2.00. But in order to get new customers, if you order from this add your price is half . . . 10 for $1 or 30 for $2.50. Most important, myriads of dazzling 1 to 2 inch flowers transform each Cushion Mum into a giant ball of living color as these hardy decorative garden plants mature naimally to bushel basket size. Offer brings fully guaranteed Chrysonthemums, root divisions from proven blooming nursery grown stock in a rainbow of vividly contrasting mixed colors . . . red, yellow, bronze, white, pink, etc . as available. Root and top growth may already be started on arrival and any mum not producing a large number of blooms this fall replaced free. Be satisfied on inspection or return within 10 days for purchase price refund. Our best selling item! Save half our catalog price. Rush order today!

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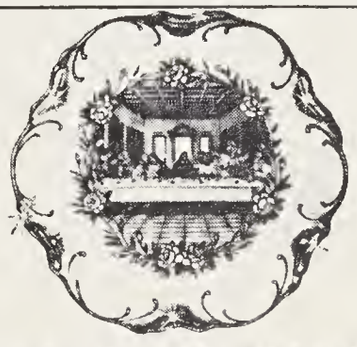

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Name of Organization _____

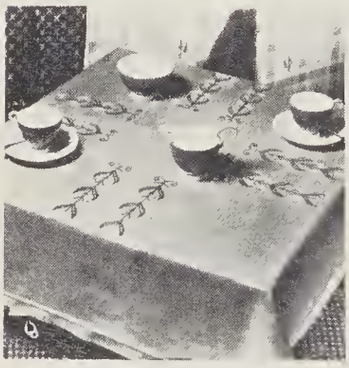
Free Patterns

PICTURE

Mounted and framed this embroidered bouquet will remind you of summer through the year.

APRON

Roomy pockets make this an ideal apron. Scroll designs are embroidered with neat chain stitch.



TABLECLOTH

Delicate flower and leaf design is embroidered on 54" square piece of linen with five basic stitches.

PLACE MATS

Design done by counted-thread embroidery on an even-weave linen fabric. Sets a very nice table.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, North Carolina

This pattern offer expires May 15, 1968.

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns).

☐ Picture ☐ Tablecloth
☐ Apron ☐ Place Mats

My Name is: _____
Address: _____
Comment, if Any: _____
_____
The Name of My Electric Co-op is: _____

Family FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE

A group of us sat around our living room New Years Eve taking inventory of 1967 accomplishments of the organizations we represented. Our guests included men and women from national trade associations, farm organizations, cooperatives and several church groups.

We'd talked over trade union achievements, changes in churches, clubs, co-ops and civic organizations before we turned our attention to rural electric systems. I was interested in hearing this group say that to them rural electrics' biggest step forward in 1967 was in the leadership in setting up and working with consumer associations around the country.

Most everyone told of meeting a rural electric representative or hearing about rural electrics through some consumer activity.

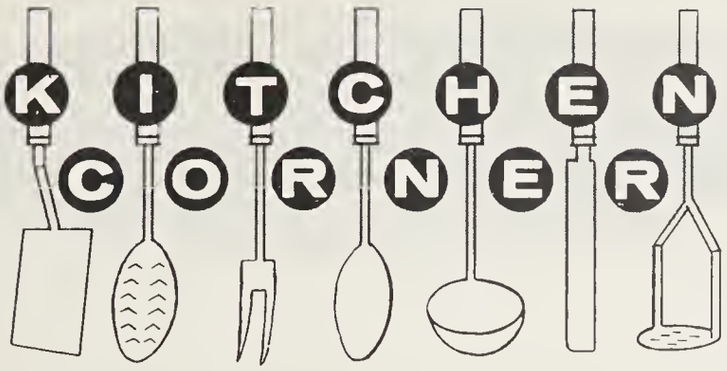
Heading the list was Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association. For these people knew Bill Matson, PREA's manager, as the president of the Pennsylvania League for Consumer Protection. They'd heard Bill explain how all the consumer oriented groups in Pennsylvania were heard in the state legislature only because they organized together and worked together. "Old timers" in the consumer field pointed out that the five-year-old Maryland Consumers Council also had a rural electric man—O.O. Stivers, member services manager for Choptank Electric Cooperative—as president.

Two new consumer organizations were mentioned— Illinois Federation of Consumers and North Carolina Consumers Council.

Helping found Illinois Federation of Consumers were a dozen local electric systems and the Assn. of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. Other founding members included a consumer co-op, unions, bank, credit unions, Illinois Municipal Utilities Assn., Chicago Legal Aid Bureau and Illinois Assn. of Township Officials. AIEC Mgr. Tom Moore is vice president.

Organizers of North Carolina Consumers Council included social workers, ministers, anti-poverty workers, housewives, home economists, attorneys, representatives of several labor unions and rural electric systems. Tarheel Electric Membership Association's attorney, Bill Crisp, handles the legal work for the Council.

If 1967 was the year rural electrics joined in organizing consumers, let's make 1968 the year we help get their voices heard in state legislatures and in Washington.



APPLE NUT CAKE

Our recipe this month was sent to us by Mrs. Margie L. Adcock, who writes that she enjoys the recipes in each issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER and says that "this is the section I turn to first when I get my copy."

The Adcock's have three children—two sons, ages eleven and five; and a daughter, eight. They built a new home in the Mt. Tirzah community of Person County in 1963 on the Adcock family farm, and they have thoroughly enjoyed living "out with nature." They are served by Piedmont EMC.

Mr. Adcock is employed by the Collins & Aikman Corporation where he has worked for twelve years, and Margie is City Clerk for the City of Roxboro where she has worked for sixteen years.

Margie enjoys cooking, though she writes that she does not have much time to putter around in her kitchen. She particularly likes to try new recipes, however, the recipe for "Apple Nut Cake" is a "tried and proven" one which she thinks everyone will enjoy.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Sharon Carver, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Margie L. Adcock, P.O. Box 74, Roxboro, North Carolina

APPLE NUT CAKE

2 cups sugar
1 cup cooking oil
1 stick margarine
3 cups cake flour
2 teaspoons vanilla
2 teaspoons soda
3 cups diced fresh apples
1 cup nuts (black walnuts)
3 eggs

Mix above ingredients together, adding apples and nuts last. Place in greased and floured pan and bake at 375° for 45 minutes.

TOPPING (if desired)

1 stick margarine
1/4 cup evaporated milk
1 cup brown sugar

Becky's ALMANAC

"Tossing his mane of snows in wildest eddies and tangles,
Lion-like March cometh in,
hoarse, with tempestuous,
breath."
—WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

* * * *

NEW WORDS IN OUR LANGUAGE. With increasing frequency heretofore unfamiliar words start creeping into our vocabulary: polyunsaturates, saturates, cholesterol, hydrogenated oils and other confusing jawbreakers that are a part and parcel of our twentieth century. To provide us with a dictionary of these new terms, the Nutrition Research Dept. of Corn Products Food Technology Institute has published, "The ABC's of Fats in Your Foods." Here in a twenty-page volume are many of the answers to the homemaker's questions, ranging from antioxidants to vitamin values. For a copy, write: Jane Asheley, P.O. Box 2455, Grand Central Station, New York 10017.

* * * *

MILK IN FAMILY MEALS. Another excellent publication for the nutrition-conscious mother is "Milk in Family Meals," published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The booklet tells you how much milk your family needs, what forms are available, and how to use them to the best advantage. This bulletin will help you make the best use of this basic food: it describes various forms of milk, cream, and frozen desserts, their nutrient value, relative cost, and ways to use them in cooking. For a copy, write: Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402. Enclose 15 cents.

* * * *

CAROLINA HOMEMAKER OFFER. For a free "Spot and Stain Removal Chart," write: Carolina Homemaker, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh.

"How Can a Girl Get a Shy Boy to be Interested in Her?"

"Perhaps that certain shy boy is already interested in the girl but he needs an extra push. I suggest that you observe the boy and become familiar with his interests. Then find a way to start a conversation with him about his interests. Soon he will learn to be at ease with you and he will look forward to conversations with you because he is talking about subjects he likes. This may result in a date. In this case, it is all right for the girl to make the first step as long as she doesn't over do it and she remembers to give the boy a chance to express himself."

Joyce Annette Whitefield
Route 1, Box 15
Kenansville

Joyce is a sophomore at the E.E. Smith High School in Kenansville. She enjoys art, reading and decorating. Her grandmother, Mrs. Audrey Moore, is served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

* * * *

"First of all, don't throw yourself at a shy boy—this is the surest way to scare him away. You can get him to notice you by speaking to him and bringing up a topic he might like to talk about, depending on what interests him. In this way you could get a conversation started. If he does not seem interested in you after two or three weeks of this, it would be best to stop, otherwise you will appear to be chasing him. Also, if he has not responded by then, he is probably not interested in you for a girlfriend."

Sandy Prinsen
Rt. 2, Box 289
Aurora

Sandy is 14 years old and a freshman at Aurora High School. She enjoys popular music, swimming and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Prinsen, are served by Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation.

"A girl should be careful not to embarrass a shy boy. She should talk to him whenever she has the opportunity about things that interest him. A smart girl will learn to be around 'at the right time' but she should not become a nuisance. She should avoid such things as calling him on the phone for no reason. This would make it appear she is chasing him. She should always be cheerful and neat, never loud or obvious, and remember to keep the conversation going.

Carolyn Trexler
Rt. 3, Box 110
Wadesboro

Carolyn is 16 years old and a sophomore at Anson High School. Her hobbies are music, cooking, sewing, and creative crafts. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde H. Trexler, are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

* * * *

"A boy that is shy must have been short-friended somewhere down the line, so be careful how you show your interest at first. Take it gradually. Start with a conversation. Talk about things you know will interest him and when he talks, listen to him, then he will know you share his interests. Also, if a boy is shy, he may take for granted you don't like him or else he may think his attention to you wouldn't be worthwhile. He may be embarrassed because of his shyness. Make him feel important as a person and let him know you like him."

Arlene Deloatch
Rt. 2, Box 114-A
Conway

Arlene is 14 years old and a freshman at Willis Hare High School. She enjoys reading, dancing, drawing and sewing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noah W. Deloatch, are served by Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to **THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE**, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"If you had a personal problem you couldn't solve, to whom would you go for advice?"

This question was submitted by Teresa Canipi, who will be receiving $5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Teresa is 13 years old and goes to Moven Elementary School. Her parents are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

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*Including residential fire and extended coverage insurance for a period of 10 years.

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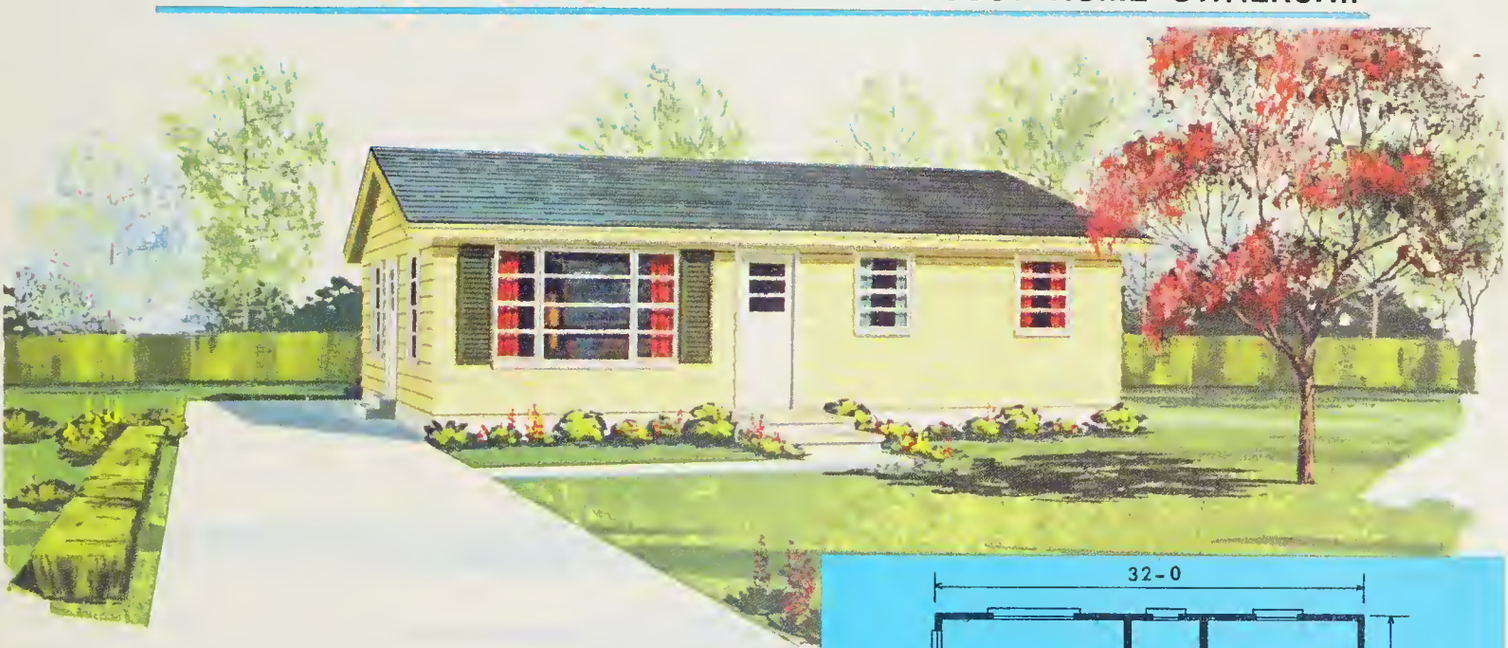

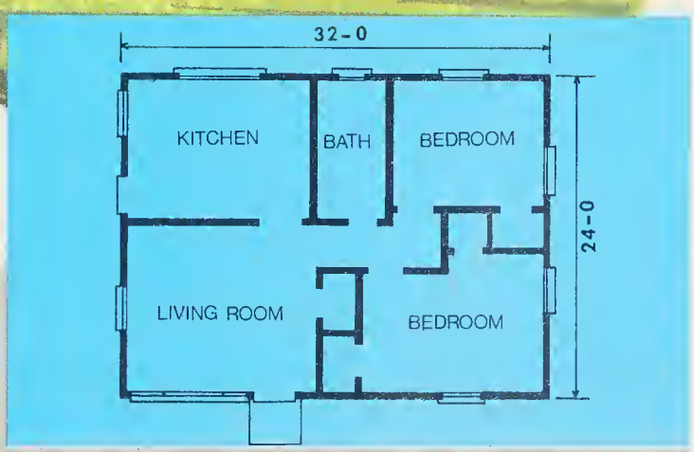

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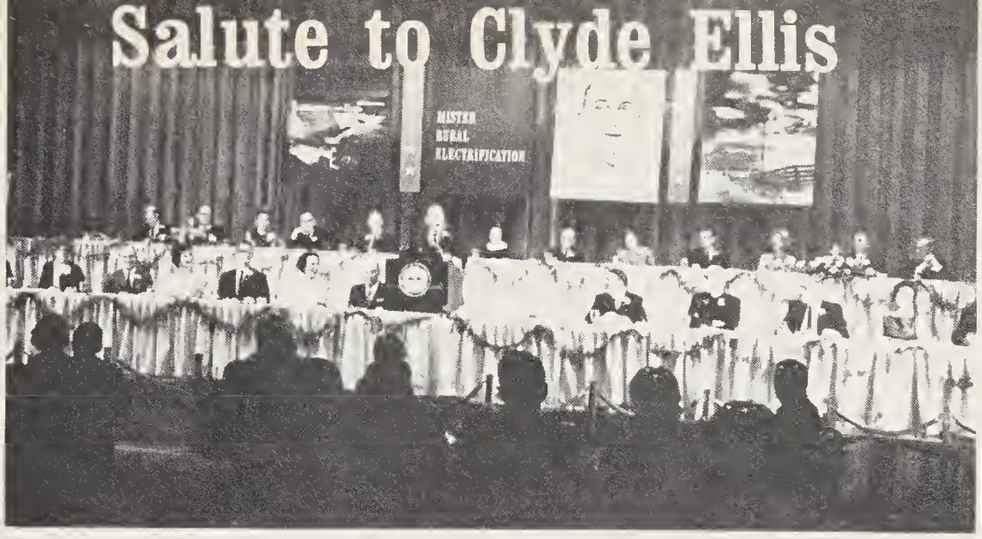
Yonceyville, PCA

...all in the family



Almost 1,200 well-wishers, including Vice President Humphrey and many members of Congress, honored Clyde T. Ellis for his long and able service in the advancement of rural electrification.

America's "Mr. Rural Electrification" was saluted at a Washington dinner sponsored in January by Consumers Information Committee. High administration officials, farm and labor leaders, representatives of cooperatives and consumer groups and leaders of electric cooperatives and their state associations, including leading North Carolinians, were there to pay their respects.

Ellis stepped down as general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association last fall after nearly 25 years. But he has not left the program: he continues to serve, as special consultant to NRECA's board of directors and Long-Range Study Committee. He also has been named special consultant to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Orville Freeman announced the appointment while delivering the keynote address at the dinner.

"Today is for Clyde Ellis commencement day, not graduation day," Freeman said. "Fortunately, for all of us, he will continue as 'Mr. Rural Electrification.'" He said Ellis' work as his consultant would place "special emphasis on building Town and Country USA so rural-urban balance can become, like rural electrification, not a dream, but a reality." Freeman brought the best wishes of President Johnson, and former President Truman sent a personal message.

Vice President Humphrey called the occasion "a richly deserved tribute to a man who has given so much to so many."

"America is a better country tonight because of a fellow named Clyde Ellis," he said. In a reference to the esteem in which Ellis is held in Washington, he noted: "I've seen more senators here tonight than I saw in the Senate today. I must say most of the House of Representatives seems to be here too."

For any who thought his change of duties would mean a lessening of them, Ellis quickly set the record straight. "There seems to be a rumor abroad," he told the throng, "that Clyde Ellis is retiring. That 'ain't' so."

It was a big night for "Mr. Rural Electrification." It was a bright night for all who have a part or have been reached by the program he long led so ably.

Association Manager Gains High Recognition

J.C. Brown Jr., executive manager of TEMA, has been made chairman of the board of the North Carolina Fund.

Brown will continue his fulltime duties with TEMA. His acceptance of his new responsibilities with the Fund is in keeping with the practice of people in the electric cooperative program to serve as leaders in programs that serve the state and its people.

He has been a member of the North Carolina Fund board of directors since Feb. 24, 1966, and a member of its executive committee since March, 1967. As board chairman, he assumes the chair originally occupied by former Governor Terry Sanford.

HaLE!

Woman's Verdict

Two women were talking about their husbands.

Said one: "I'm more and more convinced that my husband married me for my money."

Replied the other: "Then you have the satisfaction of knowing he's not as stupid as he looks."

He Didn't Notice

As they were leaving church, the wife turned to her husband. "Did you see that new hat Mrs. Lambert was wearing?"

"No, I didn't," he answered.

"Well, did you notice the new velvet dress Mrs. Frawley had on?" she asked.

"No, I don't think I noticed that either."

"Oh, for goodness sakes," the wife snapped. "A lot of good it does you to go to church."

State of Confusion

After several hunters were taken on a trip with an elderly backwoods guide, they got the feeling that they were lost and questioned the old man. He agreed that he was lost, too.

"I thought you were the best guide in Wyoming," one hunter grumbled.

"In Wyoming I believe I am," the guide said. "But I think we're in Utah!"

No Lamb or Lion

Gusty March, such bluster.
And then again such balmy days of respite
Between storms; such lulls that it seems
Spring has already come, then sleet
Or snow or worse. Such a month, this March,
Never knowing whether it is lamb or lion,
Or what to do lest spring catch it unawares,
Lest the flowers come too soon,
Lest the blossoms are caught out
And returning cold nips them in a freeze.
Is March a villain setting snares
For precocious blossoms?
Or is it so unstable in its moods
That it can only be depended on
To be undependable?

Jim Chaney

No, I won't marry you, Albert—but I'll always admire your good taste.

Denuded Illusions

Our office misogomist, shaken by the bare truths of feminine anatomy, says mini-skirts have turned his intoxicating illusions into sobering delusions.

No Dummy

"All right, you dummies," the sergeant bellowed, "fall out!"

And with that order, all the recruits except one disappeared into the barracks.

The sergeant looked at the remaining rookie and said, "Well?"

The recruit replied, "There sure were a lot of dummies in that bunch, weren't there, Sarge?"

Highly Recommended

The eager applicant had just completed the application form and was being interviewed by the personnel director. "I really need the job, sir," he said. "Do you think my application and references are all right?"

Scanning the page, the interviewer said, "Well, it looks all right to me—but don't you know *anyone* besides probation officers?"

Community College

(Continued from page 7)

established for those who served with him.

And he will be remembered by those with whom he served through Surry-Yadkin EMC and by those with whom he served across North Carolina in the electric cooperative program. The conference room of Surry Community College is being furnished as a memorial to him. One of the first pieces of furniture selected was a conference table. It was purchased with contributions made through Tarheel Electric Membership Association by the rural electric friends Bob Burrus cooperated with in so many ways through his many years of service to people and programs that help people grow.

Jim Chaney

Old Sons, Hymns and Poems. From Grandmother's Scrap Books. "Words Only." Includes Mother's Bible, Put My Little Shoes Away, Black Sheep, Little Rosewood Casket, Baggage Coach Ahead, Blind Child, Utah Carl, Mother's Grove, Two Orphans and 40 more. Price $1. A. W. Fry, Route 2, Box 379, Wewoka, Okla. 74884.

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How to Maintain Electric Motors

The North Carolina farmer who takes a few minutes to check up on his electric motors will probably find that his time is well spent.

Electric motors require less upkeep than any other source of farm power, but a few minutes spent in cleaning and maintenance can often save costly burnouts and add years to the life of the motor.

Some motors have ventilation holes in the end shields that must be kept free of cobwebs and dust if the machine is to operate satisfactorily. And, while some small motors require no oiling, some types may require oil sparingly but regularly.

While cleaning and checking the motor it's a good time to check the belt for tightness, bad alignment or frayed condition. Belts should have about one-fourth slack for best operation.

A good way to tell if a motor is overheating is to see if the hand can be placed on the motor for 30 seconds or more without serious discomfort. If uncomfortable, then the motor is too hot.

To prolong the life of the life of the motor and keep it operating in top form:

- Oil properly. Too much lubrication is just as bad as too little.
- Clean when necessary. Dirt can clog the openings and prevent heat from escaping.
- Never overload the motor. Electric motors can withstand temporary overloads but prolonged overloading will cause burnouts.
- Be sure the voltage is correct.
- Use proper size fuse.

Archie Hathcock

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NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST— HOME GARDENERS WRITE:

Received plants on May 18. They are already growing beautifully 9 days later. S.C.J. Dudley, Mass.

It's unbelievable but my neighbors can verify it. We are having strawberries now in Feb. F.M.S. Los Angeles, Calif.

So pleased I had to write. Had berries all summer long to frost. Big, juicy, some large as plums. D.B.W. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Plants were simply great, 59 out of 60 lived. R.A.W. Lurton, Ark.

Planted on Apr. 17. They are now in full bloom, May 13. R.H.R Sarasota, Fla.

Raised so many berries we glutted the market. J.B Wabash, Ind.

Received plants. These are the best I ever bought. W.L.N. Eagle, Idaho

Plants are growing exceptionally well. I know nothing about raising strawberries. R.B.W. Cocoa Beach, Fla.

Finest plants I ever received from anyone. N.E. Springfield, Mo.

Like plants so well I'm ordering for friends and grandson O.E.M. Birmingham, Ala.

Simple pictured instructions included free plus 3 mo. written guarantee certificate. We have served our customers faithfully for almost 20 years. We are considered one of the largest suppliers of strawberry plants in the U.S.

GROW ALL YOU CAN EAT FOR PENNIES PER BASKET

For the average family we recommend 20 vines planted on 9 ft square plot. Pick a sunny spot, spend a few moments to plant. Little special care of cultivation is needed. Strawberry plants multiply rapidly reaching full maturity in 2 years. Each Mother plant bears many Daughter plants. If allowed to take root, these will become Mother plants producing additional Daughter plants. By following the simple illustrated instructions in our free booklet, you can soon enlarge your harvest to take care of all your needs for short cake, breakfast, freezing, and a year round supply of jam. This plot of beautiful, ornamental and prolific everbearers will grow baskets and baskets, literally hundreds of large, luscious berries over a full 5 month period. Readily trained they will grow up-up-up walls, fences, trellis or poles. Within a matter of days you see them come to life. In a short time you'll be picking clusters of ripe, mouth-watering sun sweetened berries, some as large as plums, clean, right off the vine, with no dirt. Because strawberry plants are easy to grow and propagate, you, like many thousands of other amateur gardeners, should have little difficulty in raising a satisfactory crop of vine-ripe berries. We are specially proud of the thousands of orders received thru recommendations to friends and neighbors.

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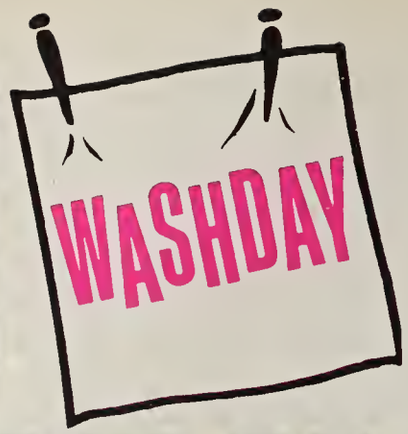

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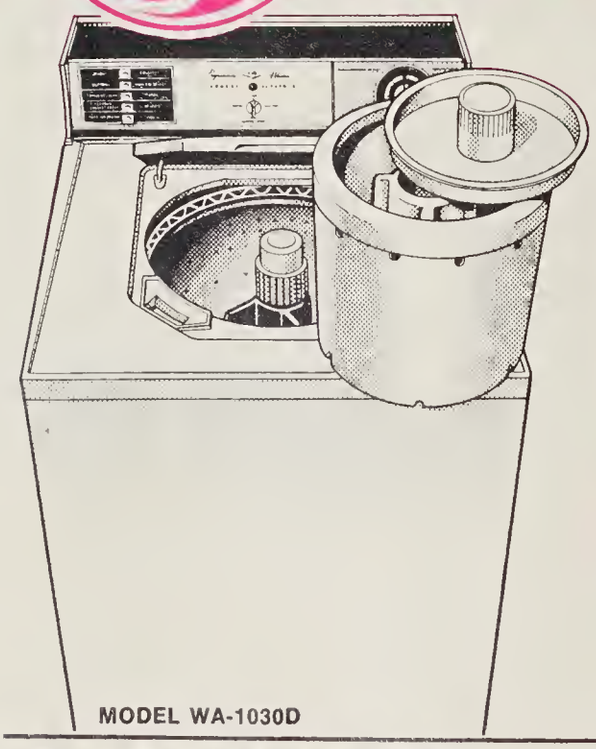

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